

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Amend Paragraph 0019 of the published application as follows:

With particular reference to the mentioned FIGS. 1 and 2 the aspirating apparatus for toilets according to the invention is globally indicated by the reference number 10. Said apparatus 10 comprises an aspirator 11 in the inlet connected operationally to outlet pipe 12 from the flush box 13 of a toilet bowl 14. Said aspirator 11 is operationally in the outlet connected to the outside 14a of the room housing the toilet 14. In details, in this execution form, the aspirator 11 is operationally connected in the outlet to the part of the outfall sewer conduit 16 of said toilet bowl 14 situated downstream the siphon 17 of same toilet. The apparatus 10 comprises flow interception means 18 situated between said part of the outfall sewer conduit 16 of toilet bowl 14 and the outlet pipe 12 of flush box 13, these means are described in the following. Said flow interception means 18 comprises a float check-valve 19, in itself of known type, disposed upstream the aspirator 11. Moreover, in this described embodiment, said flow interception means 18 also comprises a motor-driven valve for the bidirectional flow blocking 20, either butterfly valve or ball valve of known type, placed downstream said aspirator 11 between said antibackflow valve 15 and said part of outfall sewer conduit 16 of toilet bowl 14. Operationally said motor-driven valve for the bidirectional flow blocking 20 is associated in the functioning to the aspirator 11; in practice when the aspirator 11 is switched off the motor-driven valve 20 is closed, and when the aspirator 11 is functioning the motor-driven valve is open. The aspirator 11 is f. ex. of the type for saunas and is substantially

tight being associated to an antibackflow valve 15 of mechanical type, placed downstream the same aspirator and particularly in correspondence with its outlet; said antibackflow valve 15 is part of said interception means 18. The apparatus 10 also comprises a flow gauge 22 placed upstream of and operatively connected to the aspirator 11; in details, said flow gauge 22 is disposed between said float check-valve 19 and the aspirator 11. If wanted, said flow gauge 22 could be placed downstream aspirator 11. Said flow gauge 22 is operationally associated in the functioning with aspirator 11; in practice when the aspirator is functioning and if the flow gauge 22 does not ~~[[note]]~~ detect the passage of air, it means that there is some obstruction in the plant piping. In this case the aspirator 11 interrupts its functioning. For this reason the float check-valve 19 comprises, in this embodiment, a vibrator (not indicated in the figures) of known type in combination with this valve type 19, which associated with said flow gauge 22 allows to release the float of the valve 19 when, ~~[[f.ex.]]~~ for example, in ~~presense~~ presence of ~~phenomenons~~ phenomena like condensation or other, it tends to remain blocked in its own seat packing. Together with the flow gauge it is possible to associate a flow display of known type (also not indicated in the figures) such as ~~[[f.ex.]]~~ a small swirl inserted into a portion of the piping formed like a loop and equipped with a window upstream the aspirator 11. Said flow display can also be placed downstream the aspirator 11. The apparatus 10 also comprises a presence sensor 23, i.e. a photocell, for an user being near to the toilet bowl 14; said sensor 23 is connected to a time switch (not drawn in the figures) connected with the control of the aspirator 11. If wanted, instead of the presence sensor 23 to actuate the aspirator, it is possible to use a manual push-button control. The aspirator 11 together with the flow gauge 22, the antibackflow valve 15, the float check-

valve 19 and the motor-driven valve for the bidirectional flow blocking 20 are conveniently housed inside a cabinet 30 disposed on the wall next to the toilet bowl; said cabinet 30 is equipped with a door to allow control of the plant working and for handy and easy maintenance.

Amend Paragraph 0023 of the published application as follows:

FIG. 6 illustrates an embodiment of the apparatus outlet globally indicated by reference number 310. As shown in this figure the aspirating means (not illustrated) are localized inside a wall cabinet 330. Operationally the aspirating means are connected in the inlet to the ring duct for washing water distribution obtained in the walls of the bowl 314 by means of a float check-valve or motor-driven valve (not illustrated in FIG. 6) and a piping [[334]] joining in the cross-connection from bowl 314 to the box containing the washing water. The aspirating means operationally are connected in the outlet by means of a piping 331 to the exhalation valve 332 of bowl 314. Along the piping 331 which connects the aspiration means and the exhalation valve 332 is positioned a check-valve 333 of motor-driven type, which prevents the return of the smells. Said embodiment of the apparatus outlet offers the advantage of avoiding a suitable chimney vent flue to vent the smells into the free air or into the sewer.